

The examination was closed with a brief address from our highly esteemed fellow citizen, Major Burt, of Abbeville C. House, in which, after adverting to the cordial kindness and generous hospitality of the citizens of Greenwood, (a sentiment in which all present readily and heartily concurred,) he expressed the highest gratification with the system of instruction observed in the schools and with the proficiency and scholarship of the classes, whose examination he had witnessed—pressed with earnestness and emphasis, the vital importance of education to a free people—made an appropriate and happy allusion to the almost magic existence of the beautiful village of Greenwood, which he observed had within a few years sprung from a forest, that had hitherto rested in unbroken silence and solitude, presenting nothing to tempt the cupidity of avarice itself. Such were some of the leading points of the Speaker's address. Such the public testimony of Maj. Burt, in which we fully concur.

After what we have already said of the literary advantages of the Greenwood Schools, it is unnecessary to recommend them formally to the continued patronage of the public. We will add but a single remark.—Greenwood village is beautifully situated in a high healthy region of country, free from the polluting influences of retail shops, and offers in the moral character and refinement of its citizens, a guarantee to the morals of youth.

MAT. J. WILLIAMS,
JNO. S. PRESLEY,
C. S. BEARD,
DAVID J. RED,
NEAL McD GORDON,
J. W. WIGHTMAN,
WM. C. MORAGNE,
SAML. S. MARSHALL,
WM. P. HILL,
E. R. CALHOUN.

Com. of Examination

For the Advertiser.
Mr. Editor:—To my communication published in your paper of the 25th ult., two replies have been attempted, one by Mr. Whitfield Brooks and the other, (as I have ascertained by a formal demand) by Mr. Preston Brooks. I was somewhat surprised at this, since the last named gentleman had conveyed to me an intimation, that our controversy was to be settled otherwise than in the newspapers. The attitude in which I stand to that gentleman, forbids me from making any answer to his personalities, except by stating that, before the publication of his article, he took the precaution to leave this neighborhood to be absent some weeks. So far, however, as there is any political matter in his article worthy of discussion, I shall consider it merely as supplemental to his father's exposition of his political faith. The two writers having the same ends in view, have divided their labors; the father speaking whenever it was thought a plausible defence could be made, and for the rest, either throwing himself upon the dignity of his purse, and refusing all reply to a writer who might be "pennyless," or leaving it to his son to bully and prevaricate.

When the charge may affect his selfish aspirations, Mr. Brooks forgets his dignity, for he attempts to explain his course in the canvass for President and Governor; but when he is asked to explain or justify his grave imputation upon his neighbors of "fabricating and circulating for party effect, false and ungenerous insinuations" against Col. Hammond, Mr. B. cannot notice "an anonymous scribbler." In the supplemental article, however, this calumny is justified on the ground that several respectable and intelligent gentlemen who were recently the warm supporters of Col. H., have become doubtful as to their course. Most censuring and conclusive proof! If charges of opinion be always produced by the fabrication of ungenerous insinuations, Mr. Brooks must have been assailed by prodigious forces of fraud and indirection to cause his frequent doublings and severe his present support of Col. H. But intelligent and respectable gentlemen do sometimes yield first impressions to fuller information of the truth, and it may be that these former supporters of Col. H., whatever may be their respect for him and some of his advocates, have become "suddenly staggered" by finding themselves in company with all the B. & K. Harrison and Preston men in the State. Or it may be that some who, in their eagerness to carry the District for Col. H., have urged his claims with unnecessary diligence in conversations with prominent individuals, have misapprehended general expressions of personal respect for positive pledges of support, and that these "intelligent and respectable gentlemen" never were the supporters of Col. H. We are sure, that if there is as little foundation for the remark concerning these gentlemen, as there is for the reckless insinuation that "Sub-Treasury" was once the advocate of Col. H., they are unjustly charged with inconsistency.

Mr. Brooks talks much about his unobtrusive station as a private citizen, and his not being, or expecting to be a candidate for any of the offices in the gift of the State, as grounds of toleration for his opinions; but surely, when he publishes his opinions upon matters of general concern, and attacks the course of his neighbors, he cannot claim immunity from inquiry, and disputation. Notwithstanding Mr. Brooks' disclaimer, there is reason to suppose that he desired to make political capital for himself out of the Government election, else why the talk in the supplemental article about weakening the confidence of his political friends?

In both the ties under discussion, it is assigned as a reason why Mr. Brooks did not persevere in his support of Judge Johnson as a candidate for governor, that the Judge is reputed to differ from the State in relation to measures of present political concern, such as the Sub-Treasury and the United States Bank, without a word of complaint, as to his adoption of the Union side in the Nullification Controversy, or a word of explanation of Mr. Brooks' previous avowal that "the true interest of the State" demanded the election of a Union man; but with strange inconsistency, Col. Richardson, who goes cordially with the State in his present politics, is repudiated merely for having been a Union man from ten to six years ago. If very numerous from the Union Convention is unworthy of being Governor of S. Carolina, should not the President of that convention be disqualified? But this exception in favor of Judge Johnson is urged on account of "his noble victory of patriotism over his opinions upon the party question of the day. What that victory was, I do not comprehend, unless it were his presiding over the Preston and Bank dinner in Columbia. If Col. Richardson has not renounced any of the opinions entertained from a 1840 to 1847, Judge Johnson has been equally obstinate in his heresy." Col. R. was a member of the Union party in common with all those citizens of the State who preferred the secession of the State to the conversion of the whole South to a revolution, or any other remedy for the grievances under which we were suffering, to the remedy of Nullification. By the whole Union party and Col. R. with the rest were opposed to the amendment of the constitution incorporating "on oath of allegiance to the State on the grounds, as expressed in the article of that party to the Legislature in 1844 that the oath, according to the construction given to it by the dominant party, was inconsistent with their duties to the Government of

the United States, and deprived them of the right of private judgment upon their political obligations: in short, that the oath, however harmless upon their own construction, would disfranchise the members of the Union party upon the interpretation given to it by the Nullifiers. In 1844 when Col. R. was first elected to the Senate (not in 1830 as alleged in the supplemental article) he presented one of these memorials and made a speech against the proposed amendment. These memorials were referred to the committee of Federal Relations in the two Houses and Gen. Hamilton as Chairman of the Committee in the Senate made a report, substantially yielding to the views of the Union party, for the right of private judgment in the matter was conceded to them, and the construction which they supposed to be placed on the oath by the adverse party was disavowed. The adoption of this report contained the compromise between the two parties, and for this report Mr. Brooks voted. And yet it is for supporting this measure, for which Mr. Brooks voted, that Col. R. is now denounced as "a foe to his country."

The Union Party have never since made any objection to the oath. Mr. Brooks himself voted against the same oath in 1833, when incorporated in the Military Act before the amendment of the Constitution was adopted; and this oath in the Military Act, was pronounced to be against the constitution of the U. States by Judges Johnson and O'Neill. Now, if the party which any Union man bore in this "hye gone dispute" is to disqualify him forever from office, on one side a large portion of our citizens will be disfranchised, and on the other, the taint of bad faith will hang upon the skirts of the majority. But, I do not understand Mr. Brooks to disavow his former opinion, "that the elevation of a gentleman from the ranks of the Union party would be wise magnanimity," &c. what ever stuff may be uttered in the supplemental article about "elevating him to command, who was but yesterday thy country's foe."

Mr. Brooks informs us that "he now prefers Mr. Van Buren upon every ground whether of principle or of policy, which has been brought into the discussion" of the Presidential election. He has discovered the strong side in the State, and he may stick to it. But upon any other principle, if we may judge from his frequent changes upon analogous matters, he may be for and against Harrison a dozen times before the election. Mr. B. alleges that he has seen "abundant reason since the extra session of 1837," to confirm his support of Mr. Van Buren. If so he must, we presume, have seen these grounds of confirmation in matters independent of the Independent Treasury, for he will scarcely alter the "extra session of 1837," he was greatly "staggered" as to his course about that measure. Even now this measure is belittled in the supplemental article, by untruly representing it as "a measure of the old Jackson party." What ever may be Mr. B.'s advocacy of the Administration, he has not ventured to deny that he has been made the means of circulating in this District, the abuse of the Harrison Whigs upon that party, Mr. Calhoun, and our own Representative. But I must conclude—to attempt to answer your correspondents minutely, would, like their own sentences, be labor without end.

SUB-TREASURY.

EDGEFIELD C. H., July 1, 1840.
At a meeting of the officers of Court, and merchants of the Town, held in this place, this day, the following resolutions were adopted.

1st. Resolved, With the view of relieving the community as well as ourselves, from the evils resulting from the circulation of the depreciated currency, now almost exclusively in use, in this quarter of the State. That we will not after the first day of September next, receive the bills of any of the Banks of Georgia, unless at the current rate of discount.
2d. Resolved, That this determination be made known in the newspapers published in this District.
J. T. Terry, Com. in Eq. S. Christie S. E. D. G. L. & E. Penn & Co. O. Towles, O. E. D. Nicholson & Presley, C. A. David, Bryan & Minor, Bland & Butler, B. A. Wallace, Edw. J. Muns.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1840.

The Weather.—During several days in the past week, the weather was quite warm, the thermometer ranging from 94 to 95. On the 3d inst., a sudden change in the temperature of the air, took place. Some very cool days succeeded, and winter clothing and fires were quite comfortable. On the 6th, several showers of rain fell in this section.

The oat crop.—The farmers have nearly finished reaping their crops of oats, and we are highly pleased to say, that they are most plentiful. Finer crops we have never seen in this section. At one time, we feared that the bugs would commit considerable ravages, but we have been agreeably disappointed. Some large old fields in the neighborhood of this place, which were very much worn, have yielded a most bountiful crop of oats the present season.

We have received from some unknown friend, the "Annual Catalogue of the Officers, students & graduates of the Medical Institute of Louisville Ky, for 1839; '40." This is a new medical school, having been in operation, about three years. The Faculty is composed partly, of some of the oldest and most eminent physicians of the West. Among others, we perceive the names of Drs. Charles Caldwell, Daniel Drake, and Charles Wilkins Short. The two first of these gentlemen, particularly, have a very high reputation for medical science. The whole number of students who attended the lectures of the Louisville College, during the last session, amounted to 204. At the Commencement held on the 10th of March, 1840, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 39 gentlemen.

We commend to the earnest attention of our readers, especially, the Whig portion of them, the extracts from an article on the position of the State Rights, Independent Treasury party, of South Carolina, which we copy to-day from the Charleston Mercury. The exposition of the principles of the party, is made in an able and satisfactory manner. The editor shows our consistency as a party, in the attitude which we have assumed and proves conclusively, that we have made no abandonment of principle, in the support which we give to the present Administration. He shows that we have but car-

ried out our own doctrines, in giving a helping hand to Martin Van Buren. An attentive perusal of this article, must carry conviction to the minds of many, who have heretofore been numbered with the Whigs. The position of South Carolina, with regard to the Presidential question, is a lofty and peculiar one. She cares nothing personally, for either of the candidates. They are not her special favorites.—Other men, among whom, is her own noble son, whose name it is needless to mention, would have been her choice. But these are not now before the country. She must choose between two candidates, one of whom is a Military Chief, of no dazzling reputation, whose political principles are utterly at variance with her own, or at least of a doubtful character and one who has no reputation for statesmanship, or lofty intellect; the other, a man of acknowledged ability, at home and abroad, of enlarged and liberal views, of principles consonant to her own, and with claims from his peculiar position, and his noble defence of Southern rights and Southern institutions, which cannot, must not be overlooked. Can she hesitate which of the two to choose? Can she waver? We say emphatically, NO. The coming elections will tell for our present Chief Magistrate. They will tell for our State Rights principles, for which we have so long battled, but which, we trust, will soon be crowned with the most triumphant success.

Accidental Deaths.—A man, named Michael Masterson, fell down in a fit on Wednesday last, while engaged in loading a brig the other side of the river, and shortly afterwards died. It was thought the cause of his death, was a *coup d' soleil*. On Saturday evening last, about 2 o'clock, an Englishman named Joseph Belvin, a native of London, who was employed as a bricklayer, and was building the wall on the Bay, for the New Walk, fell down, and was carried to his home, where he soon died. He had been indisposed some days previous, and returned to his work rather soon. The extreme heat of the day, and his exposed situation, no doubt caused his death. He was a sober man.

On the same evening, a young lad, named Charles J. Faries, was drowned in the river, while swimming or diving, between two rafts. He was a youth of promise, and the son of Mr. Faries, cabinet maker, of this city.—*Savannah Tel.* 29th ult.

Removed Death of John Jacob Astor.—It was confidently stated last night that the venerable and wealthy gentleman above mentioned died last night at five o'clock; and as our information comes to us from a gentleman who married into the family, we have reason to believe that it is but too true; but whether he died at his house in Broadway, or at his beautiful country residence near Yorkville, we were unable to learn.

Mr. Astor was upwards of 80 years of age, and has left three children living, viz: Mrs. Langdon, of Lafayette place; Wm. B. Astor, and his other son (John, we believe), who is subject to aberration of intellect, and for whom his father caused to be built a beautiful mansion, 50 feet square corner of Fourteenth street and Tenth Avenue, with twenty lots of ground for a garden, and gave \$4000 a year to an eastern gentleman to look after him and his household affairs.

Almost every one in this city is familiar with the industrious and persevering life of John Jacob Astor, the founder, as he was, of his own fame and fortune. How many millions he died worth, it is of course impossible at present to say, although it is invariably conceded he was the richest man in North America, at least. Some two years ago, his agent showed us the book in which the revenue of his productive property was shown to be \$2500 a day, to say nothing of his unproductive property. His son William B. Astor, will probably come into immediate possession of the bulk of his large fortune.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Girnal's speech.—The speech delivered by Harrison at Fort Meigs shows the wisdom of the friends who corked him up, to keep until after the election. A more wretched and vulgar piece of drivelling egotism, and point-to-point boozing for popularity, could hardly have been invented as a burlesque! It is a regular dogberry affair. The Whigs had better stable him again, before the people get the full measure of his ears. G-g him! and cover him up in a Lion's skin, and stick to "Hard Cider." Even that is better than milk and water. If Harrison is allowed to mix the two, Whigery will be hurt in the bowels, besides having *mania a potu*. Shut him up! Shut him up! It won't do! As you were! Steady! Petition! Dress!—GUIDES to the front! MARK TIME!—*Charleston Mercury.*

WASHINGTON, June 30.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.—Passed the House this evening by a vote of 124 yeas to 107 nays. It has passed through the ordeal of a long, arduous, and noble discussion. The present was the first Congress elected since the question was presented by the President to the people's Representatives. The majority made up in the last Congress consisted of Federalists and a few Bank Conservatives; who did not come instructed by the polls, but by the banks.

Mr. Banks, the chairman of the committee, who presided over the body and the debate from 10th of May last, has discharged his duty with singular ability.

This great measure makes a revolution in the Government as established by Alexander Hamilton, and restores it as established by the Constitution.—*Globe.*

THE MAIN BOUNDARY.

We have extracted from Monday's *Globe* an important official correspondence laid before the Senate on this old but still interesting topic. A convention has been agreed upon by our Government, for the purpose of settling, if possible, the question of the Boundary on the basis of the treaty of 1783. That a proposition involving not stipulations of forbearance or prostration, but the whole merits of the question, should have been sanctioned by the two Governments, is cause of congratulation. In all the many difficulties that have surrounded and perplexed this

subject, the Administration has acted uniformly with firmness, moderation and wisdom that deserves the successful issue which we hope will yet crown its efforts to preserve the peace of the country without lowering its dignity or yielding its rights.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Public Sentiment.—We are informed that at a meeting last Saturday, sixteen miles below the Village, where there were about two hundred citizens present, the people were almost unanimous for the present Administration, and against Gen. Harrison. We are also informed that all the Candidates of this District for the Legislature were present except one, and that they were unanimous in their opinions in favor of Mr. Van Buren for President. There were two, out of the three Congressional Candidates, present at the same meeting who both made speeches to the people, and came out decidedly for Van Buren and against General Harrison. There is not much prospect of a contest in this District on the Presidential question; we believe that the District has hardly ever been more united on any political subject.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

We observe by a Milledgeville paper that Jesse F. Cleveland, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia, Commissioner of that State, for the purpose of taking in South Carolina acknowledgements and proofs of the execution of deeds to lands, tenements, hereditaments, or other property lying and being in the State of Georgia, and of any contract, letter of attorney, or any other writing under seal.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The *Globe* states that there are differences between bands of the Florida Indians, Sam Jones and others wishing to come in, and Wild Cat and Tiger Tail holding back. General Armstrong is pushing war and negotiation at the same time. It is said that Wild Cat sports the turban of Othello, taken from the actors, whom the Indians plundered on the road from Picolata to St. Augustine. He has also a dress of black velvet, richly trimmed, which he says he would not take one hundred head of cattle for—probably Porter's dress in the Merchant of Venice. According to this, Wild Cat must have "engaged for the season," at any rate. [Brother Jonathan.

General maxims for health.—"Rise early. Eat simple food. Take sufficient exercise. Never fear a little fatigue. Let no children be dressed in tight clothes; it is necessary that their limbs and muscles should have full play, if you wish for either their health or their beauty. Avoid the necessity of a physician, if you can, by careful attention to your diet. Eat what best agrees with your system, and resolutely abstain from what hurts you, however well you may like it. A few days' abstinence, and cold water for a beverage, has driven off many an approaching disease. Wear shoes or boots that are large enough; it not only produces corns, but makes the feet misshapen to cramp them. Wash or bathe very often, and rub the skin thoroughly with a cloth or brush. As far as possible, eat and sleep at regular hours. Wash the eyes thoroughly in cold water every morning. Do not read or sew, at twilight, or by too dazzling a light. Clean the teeth in pure water two or three times a day;—but, above all, be sure to have them clean before you go to bed. Have your bed-chamber well aired, and have fresh bed linen every week. It is not healthy to sleep in heated rooms.—Let children have their bread and milk before they have been long up. Cold water, and a run in the fresh air before breakfast.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE STARS.

The astronomical statement below is calculated to rouse the imagination even of the most phlegmatic.

The world's end.—During the last two or three centuries, upwards of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them, situated in the Northern Hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at mid-day. It seemed to be on fire, appearing at first of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale color. La Place supposes that it was burned up, as it has never been seen since. The conflagration was visible about sixteen months. How dreadful! A whole system on fire, the great central luminary and its planets, with their plains, mountains, forests, villages, cities, and inhabitants, all in flames, consumed, and gone forever. Here we have a presumptive proof of the truth, and a solemn illustration of a singular passage in a very old book—"The heavens will pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the world also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up."—What has been, will be again. Our sun, and moon, and stars, and earth, will be destroyed by fire. "It is inscribed in the heavens," says Dr. John Mason Good, "foretold in the scriptures, and felt on the earth." Such is the text, the comment may be found in Peter's 2nd Epistle, 3d chapter, and 11th and 12th verses.—*Quincy Sentinel.*

Mrs. D'ISRAELI was the widow of Mr. Windham Lewis, lately M. P. for Maidstone, and whom she married while he was a mere child. Windham Lewis was a greater part of the town of Maidstone, and when D'Israeli, the novelist, wanted a seat in Parliament, Lewis had him returned with himself in 1837, for the borough.—Last year Lewis died, leaving his wife an immense fortune. She is still a young woman, being only twenty years older than D'Israeli, who is not yet 34. She was smitten with D'Israeli, it is said, from the moment she first saw him, and when the year of widowhood was expired gave him her hand and fortune. While D'Israeli was a mere author, he was not much courted, but now that he is a man of wealth the Carlton Club people play him off as a card! Thus wags the world.

Safe method of preventing Bacon from getting rusty.—After the bacon has been sufficiently cured, put it into a box of the size of the piece of bacon, covering the bottom of the box with hay; then wrap up each piece of bacon in sweet hay; and between every piece introduce a layer of hay. This method will prevent bacon from rusting, and keep it for twelve months as good as it was on the first day of salting.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

When Alcibiades, on an occasion of some festival at Athens, sent rather ostentatiously a multitude of presents to Socrates, and Xantippe, dazzled by the display, was urgent with her husband to accept them; "No," said he, we will meet Alcibiades on equal ground, and show as much spirit in refusing his gifts as he is offering them.

Industry.—There is a receipt, says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "in which I shall be opposed only by the vain, the ignorant and the idle. I am not afraid that I shall repeat it too often. You must have no dependence on your own genius. If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well directed labor."

Plain Directions.—"Represent me in my Portrait," said a gentleman to his painter, "with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant, also, in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him."

A PROTRACTED MEETING.

A meeting has been appointed to commence at the Gilt Baptist meeting house, on the Friday before the third Lord's day in August next to continue for several days. Ministering brethren of our own and other denominations, are invited to attend. Some families, as heretofore, will Tent upon the ground, during the continuance of the meeting.—By request of the Church.

JAMES M. CHILES, Pastor.
July 2, 1840. g 23

Edgefield Female Academy.

THE Vacation of this Institution, which commenced the first instant, will continue until the 20th, when its exercises will be resumed.
July 2, 1840 b 22

WE are authorized to announce Capt. Wm. Hightower, as a Candidate for Major of the Lower Battalion, 7th Regiment, S. C. M. MANY VOTERS.
June 18, 1840 f 20

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 30th June last, a negro Boy named Henry. Said Boy is about 21 years of age, about 6 feet in height, bright, mulatto, or rather copper colored. He will probably try to make his way back to Baltimore, where he was originally purchased. Any person taking up said Boy and lodging him in Jail, and giving me information at Edgefield Court House, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded.
July 7, 1840 W. H. MOSS, t 23

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 21 inst., a dark Chestnut sorrel HORSE, of ordinary size, short and close built, paces finely, has a large splint on one of his fore legs, on one hip a few scattering grey hairs, the other slightly dappled, and I think has three white feet, and a small white spot on one thigh, occasioned by some previous wound.

A liberal reward and all expenses will be paid for the delivery of said Horse to the subscriber, at Holland's P. O. Laurens District, S. C. nine miles below Laurens C. H., on the Columbia road; or for information where he may be found.
June 22, 1840. G. M. FOWLER, c 23.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers being desirous of selling their remaining Stock of Goods by the Fall season, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they will dispose of them at very low prices. All those wanting good bargains will do well to call and examine their stock.
NICHOLSON & PRESLEY, Edgefield C. H., June 10. d 19

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having located himself near Edgefield Court House, S. C. will attend to the building and repairing of Mills, running gear of Gins, and building of Bridges. He may be found at Mrs. Youngblood's, three miles northwest of Edgefield Village.
J. G. HOLLISTER c 19
June 8, 1840

Notice.

PERSONS having demands against the late A. Y. Burton, will present them duly attested to Daniel Holland or Avory Bland, and those indebted to said deceased will make immediate payment to either of those gentlemen.
N. L. GRIFFIN, Exr. b 16
May 19th, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Jeffers & Boulware is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the unsettled business will be attended to by H. L. Jeffers, who is hereby authorized to use the name of the firm in the liquidation and settlement of the same.
H. L. JEFFERS, H. BOULWARE.
Hamburg, June 20, 1840

By the above notice, our friends and the public are informed of the dissolution of the firm of Jeffers & Boulware which has been rendered expedient in consequence of our heavy loss by the late disastrous fire, and in declining business, we cheerfully tender to our friends our sincere thanks for their kind support and patronage while in business, and as we owe debts that must be paid and that on we hereby make an earnest appeal to all those who are indebted to us to make payment as soon as possible.
H. L. JEFFERS, H. BOULWARE.
Hamburg, June 20, 1840 d 21

The Pendleton Messenger will please give the above 4 insertions and forward its account to H. L. J.

To the Public,

THE Subscriber has recently built a NEW GRIST MILL, on the head water of Horns Creek, six miles south of Edgefield Court House, at his old Mill seat. Said Mill is now in fine operation, and calculated to dispatch grinding equal to any in the country, (say from eighty to one hundred bushels grain per day.) He will have also, in operation, in the course of fifteen days, a fine Bolding Cloth. He solicits the patronage of the Public.
BENJ. GALLMAN d 21
June 25, 1840

New Carriage for Sale.

A FINE NEW CARRIAGE, OR CHARIOTTE, never used, with complete harness for pair of Horses, will be sold low; apply at the Rail Road Depository at Hamburg.
June 6, 1840 d 21

Multi Bole Cotton Seed.

THE above Seed can be had at the Store of G. L. & E. PENN & Co. on good terms. Warranted genuine.
March 4, 1840 f 5

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Edgefield C. House, June, 30, 1840.

A & B
Addison, Col. J. A. Bradley, John Boswell, Geo. Bird, Eldred M. Broadwater, Guy Brooks, Zach. S. Banks, Julius Brooks, Rev. I. L. Baggs, John 2 Blalock, Mrs. R. Blalock, Thos. E. Butler, Hon. A. P. Brooks, Saml.

C & D
Colly, Mr. Saml. H. Crain, W. W. Cartledge, Tandy Cartledge, Miss M. Corley, Wm. Cogburn, John Carter, Rudolph Coleman, Wm. G.

D, E & F
Dinkins, Simeon Doby, John Daily, H. 4 Elzey, Lewis Elwell, Albert N. Eichelberger, Jacob Evans, Robert Frazier, Wm. 2 Furguson, Joseph

G
Gibbs, J. W. 2 Gibbs, Sanford, St. J. Garrett, Wm. Esq. 2 Garrett, Robert Geiger, W. W. Glover, David W. Goleman, John Gallman, Mrs. S. R. Gallman, Mr. Benj. and Mrs.

H & J
Hargrove, Wm. C. Hightower, Mary Hightower, W. B. Hammond, Col. Harvey, Aquila Harrison, Jas. H. Hollingsworth, Mrs J. Higley, Pomeroy 2 Hollister, J. G. Johnson, C. H. Johnson, H. A. Johnson Reuben Jordau, Baxter

K L & M
Keltner, Wash. Kirkland, Moses Key, J. G. Knox & Sawyer 2 Kirksey, J. Kilerase, Wm. E. Kilerase, Miss E. Lidelton, Wm. Lanham, Thos. W. Loveless, T. H. 2 Lagrona, Jacob Lee, P. Lee, Horace W. McNeal, Mr. W. McLendon, Brit. Esq. Matheny, Daniel McCuller, James McLeand, Jesse Mitchell, Abraham McLeaw, Abraham McDaniel, Mrs. Alek Moseley, J. McDaniel, S. Mathews, B. C. Esq. Mitchell, Caleb Miles, Miss Margt. Miles, Aquila Miller, Mr. G. E. Means, Mrs. A. Moss, Miss Sarah

N, O & P
Nobles, Wm. Nobles, Zylpha Odo & Thomas Parham, Caroline Paul, Mrs. Eliza Price & Nick, 2 Posey, Wm. Parks, Richard Presley, Miss S. F. Parkman, John Parson, Mrs. E. R. Prescott, Miles

R
Rush, Jacob Ramsey, John Richardson, T. Rauloff, Pehy Rutton, David L. Roper, Benj. Robertson, Wm. Railroad, John D. Ramsey, Andrew

S, T & W
Stark, Miss E. L. Sentell, J. J. Esq. Swearingen, Joel Sirkece, Jefferson Spratt, Miss Mary Sawyers, Geo. R. Sheppard, W. Sheriff—Edgefield Taylor, Freeman Thorn, Wm. B. Thompson, S. P. Ward, R. Esq. Watson, Turner Walker, Wm. G. Wood, A. B. Williams & Griffin Wardlaw, F. Esq.

Persons wishing letters from the above list, will please say they are advertised.
B. A. WALLACE, P. M.
July 1, 1840 133 c 23

State of South Carolina.
ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

JAMES SIMPSON, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of Abbeville District, by virtue of *meine process*, at the suit of Clark, McTier & Co., having filed his Petition, with a Schedule on oath of his whole estate, real and personal, with the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the General Assembly, commonly called the "Insolvent Debtor's Act."

Public Notice is hereby given, that the petition of the said James Simpson will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville District, at Abbeville C. House, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of October next, or such other day to which the Court may order during the Term, commencing at the said place on the second Monday in October next; and all the creditors of the said James Simpson are hereby summoned personally, or by attorney, then and there in the said Court to show cause, if they can, why the benefit of the act aforesaid should not be granted to the said James Simpson, upon his executing the assignment required by the Act aforesaid.
JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. r.
Clerk's Office, } \$14,50 ac 22
April 22, 1840.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having disposed of their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. in Hamburg, (S. C.) to Messieurs GARVIN & HAINES, they would solicit for them a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to themselves.
H. R. COOK & CO. d 22
June 17, 1840.

THE Subscribers having purchased the stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. of H. R. Cook & Co., will carry on the Drug and Apothecary business in Hamburg, at the same stand. They intend keeping a full assortment of fresh and genuine articles in their line.—The business will be conducted by Dr. JAMES H. MURRAY, to whom all orders for goods may be addressed. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
GARVIN & HAINES.
Augusta, June 27, 1840. d 22

THE Edgefield Advertiser, Greenville Mountaineer, and Pendleton Messenger, will please give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts to Dr. J. H. Murray.

Tan-Yard & Shoe Shop opened.

ON the Edgefield Road near Mt. Vintage, where good Cow Hides will be bought, or tanned on shares—one half for the other; and fine Shoes, Boots, and Negro Shoes will be made on as good terms, and of materials inferior to none in the State. Wagon Harness made, and Carriage Harness repaired. Any articles made will be exchanged for good Cow Hides. From application to business, and the best of Leather, the subscriber hopes the public in general will patronize his new effort to accommodate this District, and will call and see his work and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL GEARTY, Near Mt. Vintage, S. C. d 8
March 23, 1840

DR. JAMES H. MURRAY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Hamburg and the vicinity.
Office at H. R. Cook & Co.'s Drug Store.
Hamburg, March 20, 1840 3m